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THE DEPUTY CLERK: Andrus against Daines.

THE COURT: Who wishes to be heard in support of the motion?

MR. GASIOR: Your Honor, if I might be heard, John Gasior for the defendant.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. GASIOR: Good morning, your Honor.

As I mentioned, my name is John Gasior, an Assistant Attorney General with the New York Attorney General's Office here today representing the defendant, Richard F. Daines, Commissioner for the New York State Department of Health.

I'm appearing today in support of the defendant's motion for summary judgment. Essentially, the motion is seeking to dismiss the complaint which has been brought by the plaintiff, Andrus, the operator of a nursing home here in Westchester County.

As I think the Court is aware, the Commission for Healthcare Facilities in the 21st Century, which was created by the New York State Legislature, has recommended that a number of facilities, hospitals and nursing homes be closed throughout the state, and Andrus is one of those. Andrus' challenges are based on constitutional principles which we believe do not have merit.

The enabling legislation which is at issue in this litigation was perhaps one of the most far-sweeping in New

York's history. The prime directive -- and I think this has to be stressed throughout this litigation -- to the Commission which was created by the enabling legislation was to maximize healthcare resources by aloting those resources -- and this is important -- so that excess capacity would be minimized. Again and again, the enabling legislation's mandate is to reduce excess capacity.

THE COURT: I don't think they question that. Do they? I think the only issue that I can see here is one of administrative due process. I don't know that your adversaries question that they can dispose of excess capacity.

MR. GASIOR: And in fact, your Honor, I believe they do admit, I think it was on page 25 of their memorandum of law, that the streamlining process was -- that they did not question the streamlining process; that that was a necessary component.

But if we're going to consider, then, whether there was substantive due process, the focus of the Court has to be not on whether they got some facts wrong, but on whether the determination to close Andrus, or, rather, to convert Andrus into --

THE COURT: As I understand it, they can't convert it, because nobody will stand up to the Village. Is that right?

The Village wouldn't give them a permit to convert it.

MR. GASIOR: In the past, they attempted to turn the facility -- or Andrus did seek to convert the facility part

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into a continuing-care residential community. I think I've got that right. A CCRC. That was some years ago. And part of the reason for that, as I understand it, is that Andrus wanted to build additional facilities, something along the lines of 200, perhaps, I think it was, if I read the record correctly, 200 additional facilities.

In its recommendation, the Berger Commission -- I referred to the Commission on the 21st Century, which is the Berger Commission, as I think both parties do. That was the name of the chairman of the Commission. So the Berger Commission specifically, in its recommendations, I think on about page 123 of the final report, stated that it was their recommendation that, in addition to all of the nursing home beds that were currently in operation at Andrus, that those be downsized completely; that the facility be converted into an assisted living facility. It could do that.

The Commission had two options for that. They could either build additional facilities and recognize that that might be a problem. They also recommended the option that the current facility be converted, floor by floor, into assisted living residences. Part of the reason that the Commission found that that was an option that Andrus should explore is because of its particular facility. Apparently, there are bathrooms on each of the floors and that the configuration of the facility, as opposed to other facilities within the region,

could be converted to that use.

I would like to emphasize that it's not just Andrus that the Commission had focused on when it was making its recommendations. Again and again, when Andrus opposes the decision that was made and the way that it was done, it focuses only on itself.

THE COURT: That's all it can litigate. It has no standing to litigate Cheektowaga with you.

MR. GASIOR: But it is challenging the decision, a decision made under the police power, as authorized by the Legislature, to make regional-wide decisions. And so it's not just a horse race to determine which facility has the most funding, which one has the better facility, which one has the lower case index among its residents. The Commission was required to look on a regional basis. And nowhere in Andrus' papers does it address that particular concern, which is a driving concern, which is to eliminate excess capacity within the region.

There is something in the order of 636 excess capacity nursing home beds in Westchester County. If I could stress anything, that is one of the things both that the enabling legislation focused on in the Berger Commission's report; the excess capacity was strangling healthcare facilities.

THE COURT: Well, now, long before the Berger Commission, the Commissioner of Health had the right, under the

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think of the hospital now.

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1	statute, to deal with this problem. Isn't that so?
2	MR. GASIOR: Article 28 does permit the Commissioner
3	of the Department of Health to revoke a license if it finds
4	there is overcapacity.
5	THE COURT: And that has its own provisions for an
6	opportunity to be heard and for notice.
7	MR. GASIOR: Separate and apart from those that were
8	provided by the enabling legislation.
9	THE COURT: And maybe the enabling legislation is a
10	little bit cockeyed. That's what the dissenting opinion in
11	Cheektowaga seems to suggest.
12	MR. GASIOR: That's a dissenting opinion, your Honor.
13	THE COURT: I know that, but it's going to the Court
14	of Appeals, isn't it?
15	MR. GASIOR: It is, your Honor. And it should reach
16	there fairly soon, I would think.
17	THE COURT: I would think so. And that leads me to
18	another issue. Maybe I ought to wait until I hear the other
19	side, also, but why isn't this a Burford abstention case?
20	MR. GASIOR: I hadn't quite thought about addressing
21	that, your Honor, but I think that there are
22	THE COURT: You have other cases besides Cheektowaga.
23	You have Judge Bellantoni.

MR. GASIOR: There are cases, I think, that -- I can't

THE COURT: Dobbs Ferry Hospital. Right down the road from this place.

MR. GASIOR: Absolutely, your Honor. But I would say that I would assert that the Fourth Department's determination in the St. Joseph Cheektowaga case was the appropriate one.

THE COURT: That's the role of an advocate, isn't it?

MR. GASIOR: It certainly is, your Honor.

THE COURT: I don't know that it was.

Could I hear your adversary. And if you want to respond further, you can.

MR. GASIOR: Absolutely.

THE COURT: I'm puzzled that the Legislature would have two separate ways of dealing with this when you have a tried and true statute which nobody questions the validity of and this one, which, at least on papers submitted, there's some question.

MR. GASIOR: Well, your Honor, if I could, part of the reason why it was necessary to create a new commission is because there is a lot of institutional and political reluctance to close a facility.

THE COURT: No. Really?

MR. GASIOR: Believe it or not, your Honor.

THE COURT: I don't.

And then the other thing is that the Court in these other cases has been considering issues wholly apart from

Fourteenth Amendment due process issues.

MR. GASIOR: Other issues have certainly been raised, your Honor.

THE COURT: Issues about whether you can do this kind of a thing in the Legislature with a -- what is it, a two-house --

MR. GASIOR: Well, that's one of the issues, but I will note one of the other issues, which was just decided yesterday in the Court of Appeals, it's the first of the Berger Commission cases, and I think there are a dozen now.

THE COURT: Could we have the citation?

MR. GASIOR: I have the case, and it's tucked in my bag. And I even brought a copy of it for you.

THE COURT: Why don't you go to the bag.

Have you got a copy for opposing counsel?

MR. GASIOR: Yes, I do.

It's not really a decision, your Honor, but you'll see that the issue that was raised in this case, it was -- McKinney was the name of the case. The issue in particular that was raised there, McKinney v. Commissioner of the State Department of Health, was whether there had been an improper delegation of legislative authority to the Berger Commission. And that case worked its way up from Supreme Bronx through the First Department, both of which found that it did not. And that is the first of the cases to reach the New York Court of Appeals.

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And the Court of Appeals summarily, in what looks like a one-sentence decision, said, "Appeal dismissed without costs sua sponte upon the ground that no substantial constitutional question is directly involved." So that's the first.

THE COURT: That's the First Department case.

MR. GASIOR: Yes, your Honor. Came out of the First Department.

THE COURT: Yes. I didn't realize that had been decided.

> MR. GASIOR: It was just yesterday, your Honor.

THE COURT: Why don't I let you reserve same time and maybe hear the proponent here in the case.

MR. GASIOR: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. McGOVERN: Thank you, your Honor.

My name is Brian McGovern.

THE COURT: Yes. Why don't you take the lectern, Mr. McGovern.

> MR. McGOVERN: Thank you, your Honor.

If I may just follow up on a couple of your comments during my adversary's presentation.

You are correct that there is a statutory procedure, under Public Health Law Article 28, for a hearing, notice and hearing, in the event that the Department of Health determines to take the extraordinary measure of closing a nursing home.

THE COURT: For reasons of no public convenience and

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necessity served.

MR. McGOVERN: As well as for cause.

THE COURT: Well, forget the cause, because we all know about those cases.

> MR. McGOVERN: Sure.

THE COURT: And that's the only issue with your client, that they think you have excess capacity.

MR. McGOVERN: Your Honor, that is one of the -- we do not dispute, as you're correct, that one of the purposes of the enabling legislation is --

THE COURT: To duplicate a power that the Commissioner already had.

MR. McGOVERN: Yes. The Commissioner already had that authority under the Public Health Law. But the Legislature empowered the Berger Commission to review hospitals and nursing homes across the state to determine these right-size issues.

THE COURT: And to close.

MR. McGOVERN: You're correct, your Honor.

However, what counsel omitted is that, while the Berger Commission did have the authority to make those decisions, it did not have the -- it was required to consider, on a facility-specific basis, statutory factors to determine whether closure of that particular facility was appropriate. Among other things, the Berger Commission was required to consider the financial status of the nursing home. It was to

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consider the occupancy level of the nursing home.

The point about excess capacity is more than ironic in this case. Andrus had near-full capacity in 2005, 2006. And through this day, it is operating at 90 percent capacity.

THE COURT: This used to be a retirement home?

MR. McGOVERN: Your Honor, this facility has operated as a nursing home.

THE COURT: Nursing home or retirement home? MR. McGOVERN: As a nursing home pursuant to an operating certificate issued in 1969.

THE COURT: And when was it founded?

MR. McGOVERN: It was founded in 1953 as a home for elderly residents. And in 1969, the Department of Health established a regulatory procedure for the licensure of residential healthcare facilities commonly known as nursing hames.

THE COURT: So is there a nursing home within the retirement home, or was everybody thereafter a patient of the nursing home?

MR. McGOVERN: Every one of those residents was a patient of the nursing home. Every one of the residents today at the Andrus is a resident of that nursing home. Every one of those residents has been determined to be medically qualified for nursing home care. That means that a determination has been made that they require 24-hour nursing supervision.

And so they are meeting a need of the residents in their facility and in the greater Westchester community. This is a facility that is near full capacity. In contrast, if you -- in the Berger Commission report, at page 35, the Berger Commission noted that, statewide, 55 percent of nursing homes are operating at a loss.

THE COURT: You see, the difficulty I see with that argument is this. If the procedure is adequate -- it may not be adequate -- if the due process is adequate, they have the right to be wrong. That doesn't rise to a constitutional level to come in and say, well, they gave proper notice, they had an adequate hearing, the client had an opportunity to be heard and present evidence and so forth, and they had due deliberation. Once that's done, there's no more constitutional issue here, it seems to me.

MR. McGOVERN: Your Honor, if that process --

THE COURT: You have to go to an Article 78 when you get beyond that. If this were due process, you don't belong here.

MR. McGOVERN: Well, your Honor, we have two due process claims in this matter, one procedural due process where the Andrus was given no notice that it was even being considered for closure and had no opportunity --

THE COURT: They can cure that tomorrow, can't they?
All they have to do is give you notice and a hearing.

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MR. McGOVERN: Well, if they provided us with notice and hearing today, they would have to revoke their mandate that now is in place ---THE COURT: Sure.

MR. McGOVERN: -- to close the nursing home.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. McGOVERN: And, your Honor, it's hard to really treat our two due process claims as separate and apart. are really one in the same.

THE COURT: What's the other one?

MR. McGOVERN: The other is a substantive due process claim, your Honor.

THE COURT: I don't know that that has much meaning, because this is a business in which the State has a very powerful interest in which, for years, the New York statute has recognized the State has an interest in controlling excess capacity, and they could probably close the best possible, most well-financed home in the state if the bureaucrats decide to do that.

I think this case presents a problem which hasn't been addressed. And I think it's a Burford problem. They have not actually closed you or forced you to put these patients out on the street. Isn't that right?

MR. McGOVERN: No, your Honor. With all due respect, pursuant to the Berger Commission recommendation, which now has

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the force and effect of law, the Andrus is going to have to close down its nursing home and surrender its operating certificate to the State.

THE COURT: I'm going to take a brief recess and ask counsel to confer, and I'll talk with you after the recess.

My suggestion would be this. The State has a primary interest in the validity, or non, of this alternative legislative scheme. And I'm not going to characterize it. Court of Appeals of New York, in which everybody should have a lot of confidence, is about to hear the Cheektowaga case. this Court were to try the issues, before the Court could reach the constitutional issues, the Court would have to consider all of the state law issues, unless the New York Court of Appeals had ruled upon them, and I don't know why anyone, including the Attorney General of New York, would want this Court messing around in this thing while it's being fought out in the Novello case and these other cases that are going to go up, including Judge Bellantoni. And so my suggestion would be that you agree with each other and the Court to maintain the status quo. You can intervene, if you like, in the Cheektowaga case or appear as an amicus curiae if you like. The Court will stay all discovery in this case. And after St. Joseph comes down, if there's anything left to rule on, I will.

I don't think there's a substantive due process claim that's worth much thought. That's not a ruling. I think there

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is a procedural due process claim here which sounds like you have a probability of success, reasonable probability of success, on the merits. But I think that they can cure it so easily because they can either have the Health Commissioner proceed against Andrus under the statute or they can go back and do it right. And my guess is, if they go back and do it right, they're going to be equally resolved. And if the due process is given, I don't consider that there's a constitutional issue if the result is wrong or arbitrary and capricious. I think you have to go to the State for an Article 78 on that. That's just a tentative view. That's not a finding.

I don't think it's in anyone's interest to proceed any further with this case until St. Joseph is resolved.

MR. McGOVERN: If I may, your Honor, just to follow up.

THE COURT: And, frankly, I would be willing to impose that on you, after hearing everybody, but I think you would be better off if you do it by agreement.

MR. McGOVERN: Your Honor, if I may. The St. Joseph's case, as you point out, does raise state law issues as well.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. McGOVERN: Our case is based solely on federal constitutional claims. So we have no analog to any of the state law claims that are being --

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THE COURT: They are claiming the same things, aren't they?

There is some overlap, certainly, in MR. McGOVERN: the constitutional claims.

Your Honor, with all due respect, we present a case far more compelling than St. Joseph's Hospital.

THE COURT: You do, but it's an awfully simple case, because, if you win it, they're going to go back to the drawing board and do it to you right.

MR. McGOVERN: Well, your Honor, I --

THE COURT: You have to be practical in this thing. And I don't see why you want to be in unnecessary litigation. And I can't understand why the Attorney General of New York wants to be in the Second Circuit, which is where he's going if we go that route. And after he finishes, let's assume the Court agrees with you, which is a strong assumption to make. Let's assume that the Circuit affirms. They go right back to the drawing board. They do it right, which they could have done in the beginning, or they have the Health Commissioner act under the statute, which he can do.

MR. McGOVERN: Well, I do acknowledge that if there were notice and hearing, that, if they do it the right way now, with the history that we've already gone through, I really raise a question of whether that could be a fair proceeding or whether that's going to be a preordained result to ratify

retroactively what they had done improperly in the first place.

THE COURT: The priests of the temple may never question its holy mysteries.

May I suggest to you that you go talk with each other. The clerk will escort you to our conference room, which is around the corner. And as soon as I get caught up on my calendar, I'll come and speak with you.

MR. McGOVERN: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. GASIOR: Thank you, your Honor.

(Recess)

(Second call)

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Andrus v. Daines resumed.

THE COURT: The Court has given careful consideration to the issues raised this morning in connection with the hearing and has also spoken informally with counsel for both sides of this litigation.

The Court concludes as a matter of discretion that at least some of the issues, and perhaps all of them, is highly likely to be resolved or made more clear by the New York Court of Appeals when it decides the case of St. Joseph's Hospital of Cheektowaga, which I have been referring to as Cheektowaga. That was case against Novello, which was decided by the Appellate Division with a dissenting opinion in the Fourth Department on July 18th of this year. That appeal has been taken and will be reached fairly soon.

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The Court also notes that there are other state court cases pending, including the Community Hospital in Dobbs Ferry against Novello, decided by Justice Bellantoni of the Westchester County Supreme Court on July 10th, 2007. And we discussed earlier on the record the McKinney case, which the First Department of the Supreme Court decided on June 19th, 2007 and as to which the Court has been informed that the New York Court of Appeals declined leave to appeal.

The Court concludes that this is a proper case for Burford abstention. It's quite clear that the State has a very profound interest in the operation of the healthcare facilities within its borders and that the issue of excessive beds is a proper matter of state concern which is sufficient to justify a Burford abstention.

The Court does understand that there is a constitutional issue, perhaps two issues, raised in this litigation as to which the Court has an unflagging duty to accept jurisdiction and decide. However, as I said earlier, the Court would have to reach the state law issues first, and I believe all of them at least will be resolved in connection with the Cheektowaga litigation by the New York Court of Appeals.

Accordingly, the Court orders that all proceedings in this matter are hereby stayed, including pretrial discovery, and the operating certificate of the plaintiff shall remain in

full force and effect until further order of this Court. And the plaintiff is not required to commence the preparation of its closing plan pursuant to the order of the Berger Commission until a further order of this Court. And the Burford abstention will extend to a period of ten business days following the date on which the Court of Appeals decision is rendered in the Cheektowaga matter.

Counsel for both sides are invited immediately upon learning of that decision to call it to the attention of this Court. And the Court will set a date within the ten-day period or as soon thereafter as the business of the Court permits, at which time the order being entered today will be considered at an end and the remaining merits of the case, if there are any, will be resolved by the Court or a decision entered with respect to the matter. The motion will remain in abeyance, also, until that time.

By the way, the plaintiff is free, if so advised, to enter into the Cheektowaga cace either as an intervenor or as an amicus curiae if you want to do that. You're certainly not required to do it.

The foregoing is the disposition made today of the matters being heard. If there's anything unclear or inconsistent with this Court's prior informal discussions with counsel, that's certainly unintentional on my part, and if you will call it to my attention, I'll modify the order

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1	accordingly.
2	And I will begin with you, Mr. Gasior.
3	MR. GASIOR: Thank you, your Honor. I believe that's
4	what we discussed.
5	THE COURT: Thank you, sir.
6	MR. McGOVERN: We are accepting of your Honor's order
7	THE COURT: All right. It's so ordered on the
8	transcript.
9	I don't think there's any necessity to issue a formal
10	order or serve it on the Commissioner of Health or anything
11	like that. Is there, sir? We don't have to do that.
12	MR. GASIOR: No, your Honor. We can take the
13	transcript, I think. That will be sufficient for our client.
14	THE COURT: All right.
15	I thank you all for your attendance and your efforts
16	in connection with the matter. Please let us know as soon as
17	they decide.
18	MR. GASIOR: Yes, your Honor.
19	THE COURT: Please have a pleasant weekend.
20	MR. McGOVERN: Thank you, your Honor.
21	THE COURT: The Court will be in recess.
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